



## State Revolving Fund Loan Programs

### Drinking Water, Wastewater, Nonpoint Source

#### PRELIMINARY DECISION OF CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION

TO ALL INTERESTED CITIZENS, ORGANIZATIONS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES:

**CITY OF GOSHEN  
WASTEWATER SCADA SYSTEM  
Preliminary Engineering Report Addendum #5  
SRF # WW09 07 20 02**

**Date: May 6, 2013**

Pursuant to IC 4-4-11, the State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program has determined that the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition project described here and in Goshen's Preliminary Engineering Report Addendum #5 submitted to the SRF on March 19, 2013, will have no substantial negative environmental impact. Therefore, the SRF is issuing a preliminary decision of Categorical Exclusion from the requirements of substantive environmental review.

*How were environmental issues considered?*

The National Environmental Policy Act requires agencies disbursing Federal funds to include environmental factors in the decision making process. A summary of the project is attached for your review. The SRF's preliminary review has found that the proposed project does not require the preparation of either an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement.

*Why is additional environmental review not required?*

Our environmental review has concluded that significant environmental impacts will not result from the proposed action.

*How do I submit comments?*

Comments can be submitted to:

Max Henschen, Senior Environmental Manager  
SRF Programs  
317-232-8623; mhensche at ifa.in.gov

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## CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION

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### I. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Name and Address:	SCADA Upgrades in Five Lift Stations Preliminary Engineering Report Addendum # 5 City of Goshen 202 S. Fifth Street Goshen, IN 46528
SRF Project Number:	WW 09 07 20 02
Authorized Representative:	The Honorable Allan Kauffman, Mayor

### II. PROJECT LOCATION

The project areas are five lift stations in Goshen, Elkhart County. See Figure 1. The lift stations and their locations are (see Figure 1):  
**Lynwood:** 1915 Lynwood Drive; Elkhart Township, Goshen quadrangle, T36B, R6E, section 5;  
**Bashor Road:** 2412 Bashor Road; Elkhart Township, Foraker quadrangle; T36N, R6E, section 7;  
**Marriott:** 1920 Lincolnway East; Elkhart Township, Goshen quadrangle; T36N, R6E, section 23;  
**12<sup>th</sup> St.:** 1711 S. 12<sup>th</sup> St.; Elkhart Township, Goshen quadrangle; T36N, R6E, section 22;  
**Lincoln Ave:** 1101 West Lincoln Ave; Elkhart Township, Goshen quadrangle; T36N, R6E, section 8.

### III. PROJECT NEED AND PURPOSE

Goshen has 36 remote lift stations and communicates with them by a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) telemetry system. The city has updated its SCADA systems at the wastewater treatment plant and CSO detention facility and needs to update the systems at the lift stations; otherwise the city would have to use two separate SCADA systems to operate the wastewater system. The city will upgrade the lift station systems gradually, beginning with the five listed above.

### IV. ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS AND FUNDING

Estimated project cost is \$53,500. Goshen will use a portion of the balance in SRF Loan WW 09 07 20 02 to fund this project.

## **V. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVES**

All work will occur within existing lift station structures. Project implementation will not affect wetlands, the 100-year floodplain, prime farmland, or endangered species.

Construction and operation of the project will not alter, demolish or remove historic properties (see figures 1 to 3). If any visual or audible impacts to historic properties occur, they will be temporary and will not alter the characteristics that qualify such properties for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The SRF's finding pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act is: "no historic properties affected."

## **VI. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

The town placed a notice in the local paper describing the proposed SCADA project on May 4, 2013.

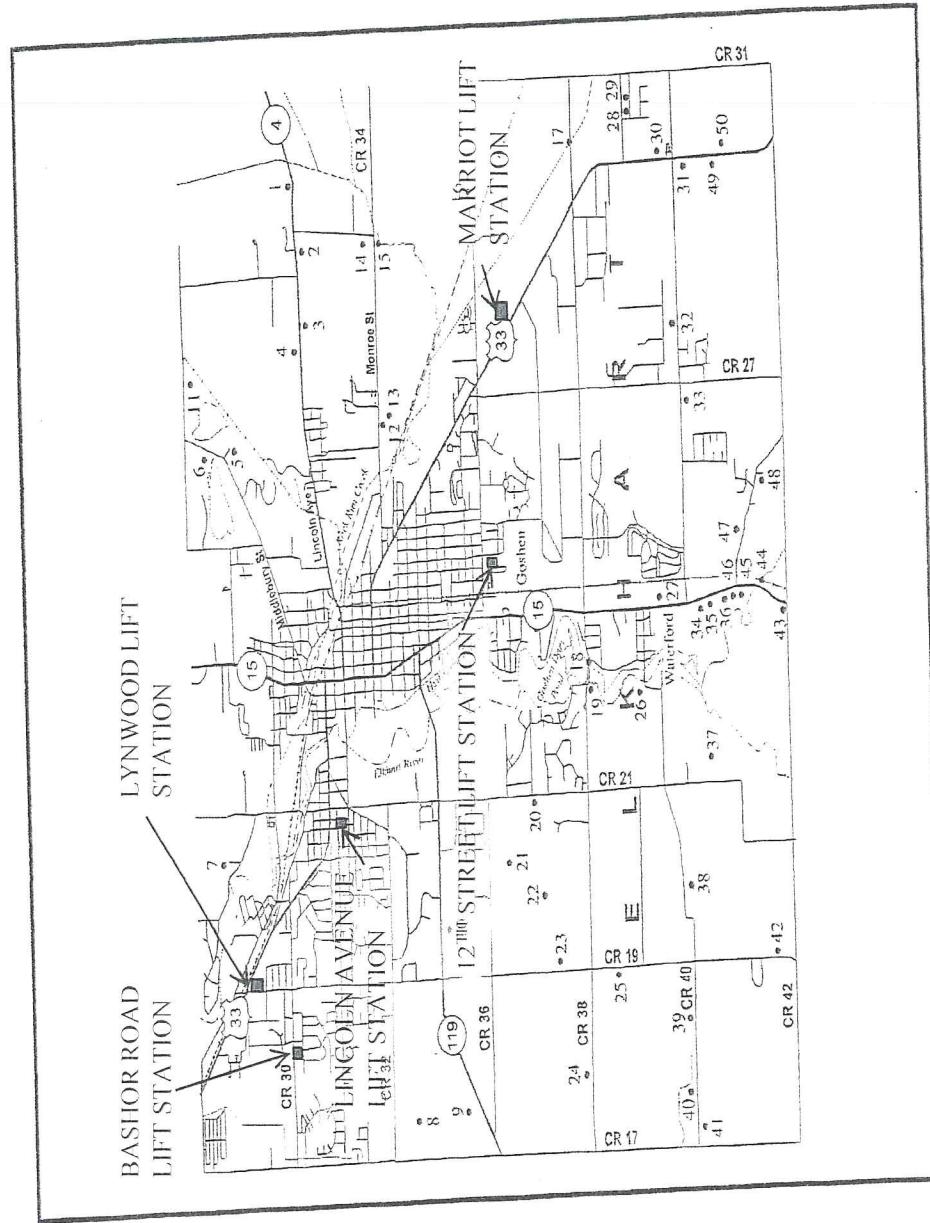
## Elkhart Township (50001-050)

Elkhart Township is located in central Elkhart County and is home to the county seat, Goshen. Norton and Butts Lakes are situated in the hilly northern part of the township and the Elkhart River flows in a northwesternly direction through the township. Turkey and Rock Run Creeks flow into the Elkhart River. The hydraulic canal flows the north from the Goshen Dam Pond and also empties into the Elkhart River. The former Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad tracks bisect the northern part of the township and the abandoned right-of-way of its Goshen and Michigan Branch begins in Goshen, heading northeast. The Cincinnati, Wabash, and Michigan Railroad runs north through the township, meeting the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad at Goshen; its abandoned right-of-way continues northwest.

The first settlers in the area were Elias Riggs and William Simpson in 1828. Many other settlers came the following year, including Balser Hess, a Baptist minister buried in the Hess Cemetery (S0020). The house of his son Israel still stands (S0031). Major John W. Violett came from Ohio, settled just north of Waterford, and became the first county recorder, while James Frier became the first county assessor. Azel Sparklin, a Methodist minister, settled south Waterford and is buried in the Sparklin Cemetery (S0035).

Elkhart Township is one of two original townships established when Elkhart County was formed in 1830. Several townships were subsequently formed from Elkhart Township, including York, Middlebury, Olive, Harrison, Clinton, Locke, Union, Jackson, and Benton. Elkhart Township acquired present boundaries in 1837, when it was still heavily forested.

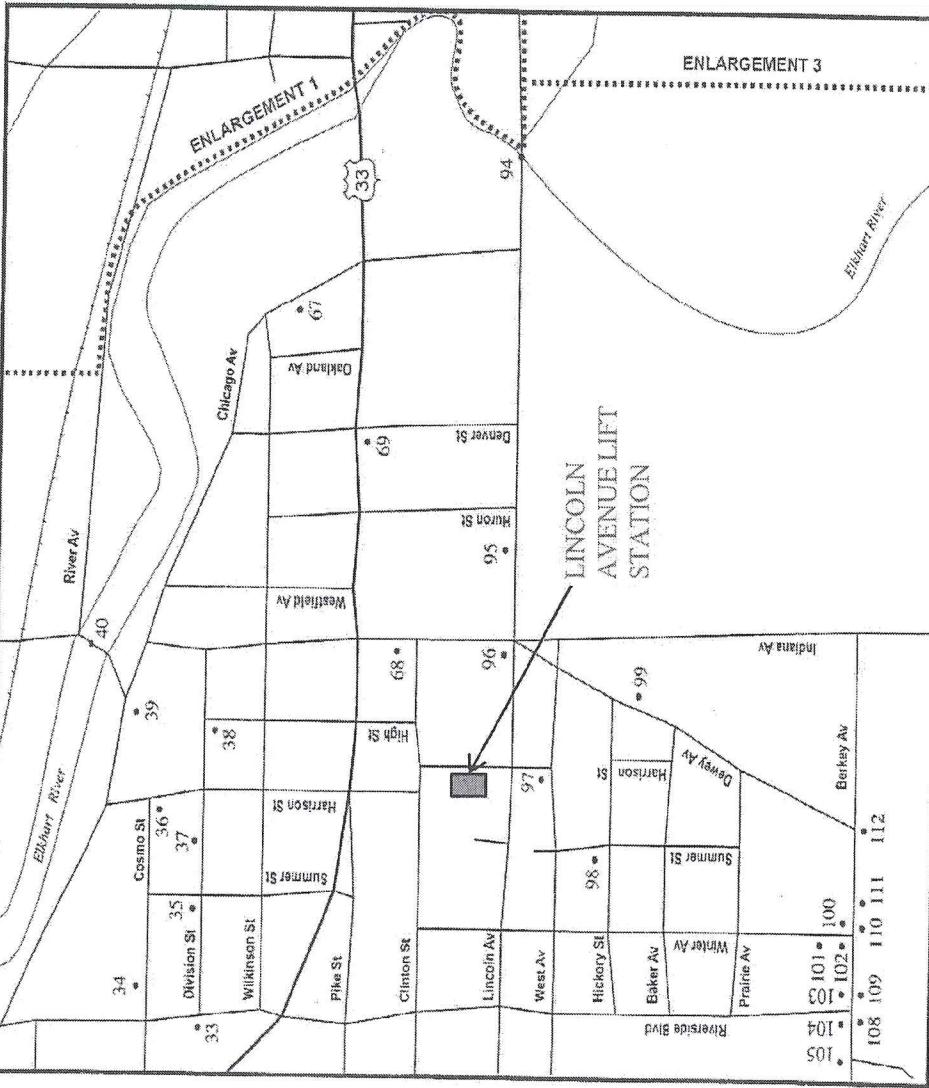
Two towns, Goshen and Waterford, developed in the township. Goshen, which became the Elkhart



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**FIGURE 1: from Elkhart County Interim Report  
Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory**

## Goshen Scattered Sites Enlargement 2 (53001-244)



In 1821, Goshen became the new Elkhart County seat. That year, George Crawford platted the town while Oliver Crane sold the first lots. Goshen was named after Goshen, New York, the hometown of Crane. William Bissell built the first house and store in the new town, and became its first postmaster in 1832. In 1833, Joseph Studebaker designed the first Elkhart County courthouse, modeling it after a courthouse in Dayton, Ohio. Studebaker is buried in the West Goshen Cemetery (53163). The original courthouse was replaced in 1870 with the present building (51024).

Goshen developed at the crossing of the Fort Wayne Road and the Logansport and White Pigeon Road (Lincoln Avenue and Main Street), which became Goshen's primary commercial district. Major John W. Violett, an early Elkhart Township settler, built the 1854 Violet House at the northwestern corner of North Main and West Clinton Streets, which later became the Hotel Buscall (53241). Major Violett is buried in the Violet Cemetery (53243). Goshen was incorporated as a village in 1854 and incorporated as a city in 1868.

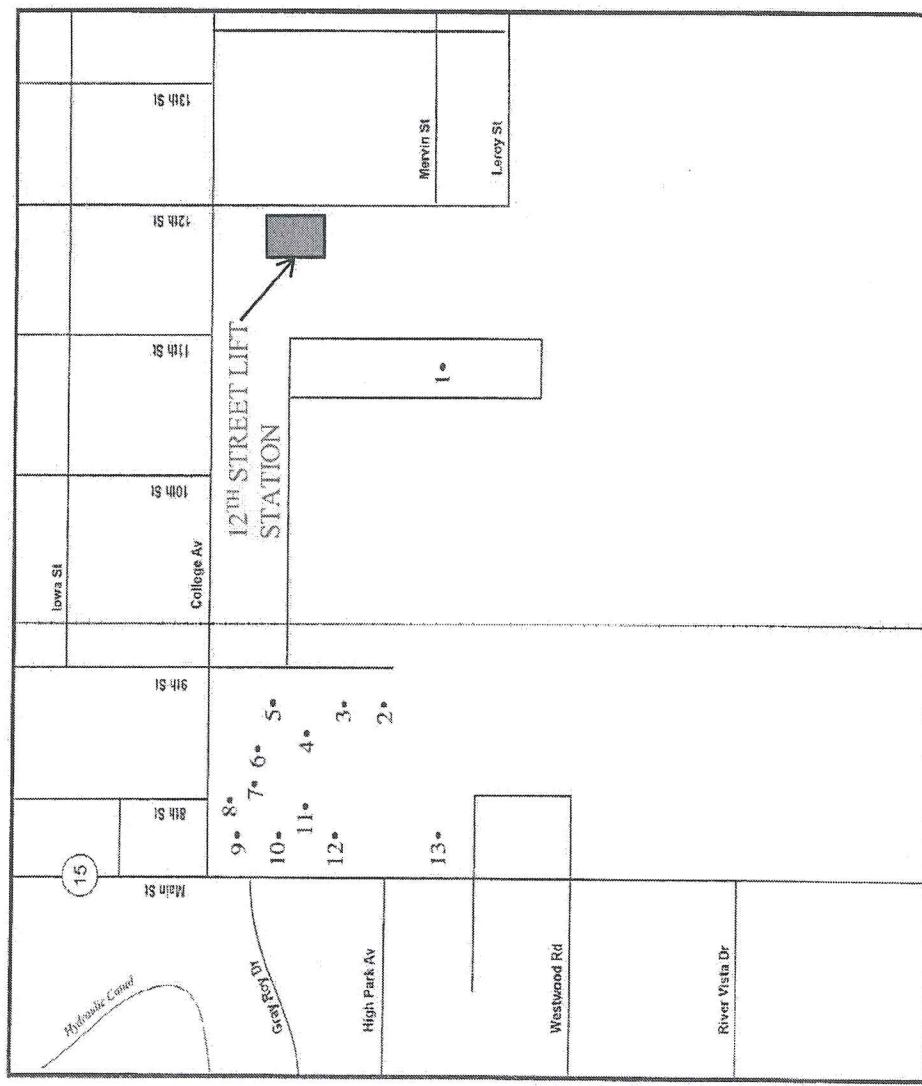
The Northern Indiana Railroad completed a branch line from Elkhart to Goshen in 1852; Goshen citizens had built a roundhouse as an incentive for the line. Six years later, the line became the through line of the merged Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad (later called the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad).

Construction on the hydraulic canal and its dam on the Elkhart River began in 1866 and was completed two years later. Cephas Hawks, buried in the Oakridge Cemetery (53023), formed a company with several other businessmen to build the canal that was vital to the town's industrial and economic health. Hawks moved his grist mill from

*Continued on page 158*

**FIGURE 2: from Elkhart County Interim Report  
Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory**

## Goshen College Scattered Sites (52001-013)



Goshen College began as The Elkhart Institute of Science, Industry and the Arts, and was located on Prairie Street in Elkhart. A Mennonite physician named H.L. Mumaw founded the Institute in 1894. In 1895, control of the institute was turned over to a Mennonite board of directors. Enrollment in the school increased steadily and it soon outgrew its original location. Several sites in Elkhart and Goshen were considered for relocation and a site in Elkhart was favored, but negotiations failed. Eventually, a field at the southern end of High Street in Goshen was selected and the school moved to its current location in the summer of 1903. As part of the negotiations, the school changed its name to Goshen College.

The first buildings erected on the campus were

East Hall (destroyed by fire) and the Administration Building (G2011). Classrooms in the Administration Building were not finished before the start of the fall semester in 1903 and professors held classes in East Hall's empty dorm rooms. Shortly after its move to Goshen, the leadership of the school changed hands and the Mennonite Board of Education took control in 1904.

The school's growth was slowed by the Mennonite community's belief that the school was too liberal in its methods and theology. Those concerns, coupled with financial problems, caused the school to close its doors in 1923. When it reopened a year later, the college weathered its financial problems and strengthened relations with church leadership.

The college grew and the need for accreditation soon became apparent. The school received official accreditation in March of 1941. Rapid growth followed in the 1950s and 60s. Between 1954 and 1970, annual enrollment grew from 85 to over 1,200. During that period, several new

**FIGURE 3: from Elkhart County Interim Report  
Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory**